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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/675,004	09/30/2003	Tin Yum Joseph Wong	MCHK/136/US	5195
2543	7590	05/08/2006	EXAMINER	
ALIX YALE & RISTAS LLP 750 MAIN STREET SUITE 1400 HARTFORD, CT 06103				MARX, IRENE
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		1651		

DATE MAILED: 05/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/675,004	WONG ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit		
Irene Marx	1651		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 March 2006.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-59 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-7 and 28-59 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 8-27 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

The previous action is vacated and replaced by this action.

Applicant's election with traverse of Group II, claims 8-27 on 3/3/06 is acknowledged.

The traversal is on the ground(s) that because the groups are classified in the same class the "elected" subject matter is clearly related.

However this is not found persuasive because the methods are of a different scope and the references which would be applied to one method would not necessarily anticipate or render obvious the other method.

Moreover, as to the question of burden of search, classification of subject matter is merely one indication of the burdensome nature of the search involved. The literature search, particularly relevant in this art, is not co-extensive and is much more important in evaluating the burden of search. Burden in examining materially different groups having materially different issues also exists.

Clearly different searches and issues are involved with each group.

For these reasons, the restriction requirement is deemed proper and is adhered to. The restriction requirement is hereby made FINAL.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 8-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 8 is confusing in that the method used for "selecting" is not disclosed with any particularity.

Claim 8 is vague and indefinite in the recitation of "desired" with respect to the dinoflagellate to be obtained and the recitation of "required" regarding purity. These terms are ambiguous and open to interpretation.

Claim 8 is confusing in the designation of a culture as “enriched”. It is unclear how it is enriched and to what degree.

Claim 15 is vague and indefinite in the recitation “wherein each round of sub-culturing from said transfer to the point where cell multiplication of the desired dinoflagellate is evident is from 3 to 10 days”.

Claims 15 and 16 fail to find proper antecedent basis in claim 8.

Claims 15 and 16 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 8-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by *Yeung et al.* (Applied and Environmental Microbiology, Oct. 2002, p. 5160–5163 Vol. 68, No. 10)

The claims are directed to a process of obtaining an isolate or culture of a dinoflagellate, by culturing in a growth medium containing mimosine, incubating until growth is obtained and repeat the culturing step if desired, and an isolate so obtained.

Yeung et al. teach a process of obtaining an isolate or culture of a dinoflagellate, by culturing in a growth medium containing mimosine, incubating until growth is obtained and repeat the culturing step if desired. See, e.g., page 5160, col. 2, which demonstrates and method of culturing using up to 2 mM mimosine and Fig. 1 which demonstrate the growth of isolated obtained by the method of culturing in the presence of mimosine. In addition, Fig. 2 shows that dinoflagellates are selected by growing on mimosine, since their growth is greater. See also, page 5162, last paragraph.

Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by ATCC Catalogue (<http://www.atcc.org/common/catalog/wordSearch/results.cfm>) or Matsuoka et al., (2000, Technical Guide for Modern Dinoflagellate Cyst Study) (http://dinos.anesc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/technical_guide/main.pdf) or Martins et al., (Brazilian J. of Biology, vol. 61, no. 4,

2001, pages 1-9) or Berry et al. (PNAS, 2002, vol. 99, no. 17, pages 10970-10975) or Godhe et al. (Journal of plankton research, Volume 23, Number 9 Pages 923-938) or Kyle *et al.* or Gooch or Akimoto *et al.*

The claim is directed to any dinoflagellate obtainable by a certain process, i.e., in a product-by-process format.

Each of the references discloses a variety of dinoflagellates obtainable by any proper selective process. (See, e.g., ATCC Catalogue; Matsuoka et al., Figures, or Martins et al., Introduction, or Berry et al., Abstract, or Godhe et al., page 927, or Kyle *et al.*, col. 3, or Gooch, col. 2, or Akimoto *et al.*, col. 4, and Example 2.

"[E]ven though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process." In re Thorpe, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (citations omitted) (Claim was directed to a Novolac color developer. The process of making the developer was allowed. The difference between the inventive process and the prior art was the addition of metal oxide and carboxylic acid as separate ingredients instead of adding the more expensive pre-reacted metal carboxylate. The product-by-process claim was rejected because the end product, in both the prior art and the allowed process, ends up containing metal carboxylate. The fact that the metal carboxylate is not directly added, but is instead produced in-situ does not change the end product.).

Furthermore, the composition is claimed as a product-by-process. Since the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is not equipped to manufacture products by the myriad of processes put before it and then obtain prior art products and make comparisons therewith, a lesser burden of proof is required to make out a case of *prima facie* anticipation/obviousness for product-by-process claims because of their peculiar nature than when a product is claimed in the conventional manner. MPEP 2113. Where the claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical in structure or composition, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, a *prima facie* case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established. In re Best, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). "When the PTO shows a

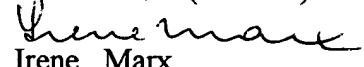
sound basis for believing that the products of the applicant and the prior art are the same, the applicant has the burden of showing that they are not." *In re Spada*, 911 F.2d 705, 709, 15 USPQ2d 1655, 1658 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Therefore, the *prima facie* case can be rebutted by evidence showing that the prior art products do not necessarily possess the characteristics of the claimed product. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d at 1255, 195 USPQ at 433.

No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Irene Marx whose telephone number is (571) 272-0919. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (6:30-3:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Wityshyn can be reached on 571-272-0926. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300 .

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Irene Marx
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1651